

(c) WILDERNESS STUDY.—In fulfillment of the responsibilities of the Secretary under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and of applicable agency policy, the Secretary shall evaluate areas of land within the Lakeshore for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

(d) APOSTLE ISLANDS LIGHTHOUSES.—The Secretary shall undertake appropriate action (including protection of the bluff toe beneath the lighthouses, stabilization of the bank face, and dewatering of the area immediately shoreward of the bluffs) to protect the lighthouse structures at Raspberry Lighthouse and Outer Island Lighthouse on the Lakeshore.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Section 6 of Public Law 91-424 (16 U.S.C. 460w-5) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 6. The lakeshore” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The lakeshore”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with a Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency or a nonprofit private entity if the Secretary determines that a cooperative agreement would be beneficial in carrying out section 7.”.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

- (1) \$200,000 to carry out subsection (c); and
- (2) \$3,900,000 to carry out subsection (d).

CONVEYANCE OF JOE ROWELL PARK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1972) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, the current site of Joe Rowell Park, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments as follows:

(Omit the part in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic.)

S. 1972

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF JOE ROWELL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, for no consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of real property described in subsection (b), for open space, park, and recreational purposes.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is a parcel of approximately 25 acres of land comprising the site of the Joe Rowell Park (including all improvements on the land and equipment and other items of personal property as agreed to by the Secretary) [in section 16 (Map 1), township 37 north, range 15 west, NMPM, Dolores, Colorado.] *depicted on the map entitled “Joe Rowell Park,” dated July 12, 2000.*

(2) SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(B) COST.—As a condition of any conveyance under this section, the town of Dolores shall pay the cost of the survey.

(c) POSSIBILITY OF REVERTER.—Title to any real property acquired by the town of Dolores, Colorado, under this section shall revert to the United States if the town—

(1) attempts to convey or otherwise transfer ownership of any portion of the property to any other person;

(2) attempts to encumber the title of the property; or

(3) permits the use of any portion of the property for any purpose incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (a) for which the property is conveyed.

(d) The map referenced in subsection (b)(1) shall be on file for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 1972), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

COAL MARKET COMPETITION ACT OF 2000

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2300) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for coal that may be held by an entity in any 1 State.

The bill (S. 2300) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2300

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Coal Market Competition Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Federal land contains commercial deposits of coal, the Nation’s largest deposits of coal being located on Federal land in Utah, Colorado, Montana, and the Powder River Basin of Wyoming;

(2) coal is mined on Federal land through Federal coal leases under the Act of February 25, 1920 (commonly known as the “Mineral Leasing Act”) (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(3) the sub-bituminous coal from these mines is low in sulfur, making it the cleanest burning coal for energy production;

(4) the Mineral Leasing Act sets for each leasable mineral a limitation on the amount of acreage of Federal leases any 1 producer may hold in any 1 State or nationally;

(5)(A) the present acreage limitation for Federal coal leases has been in place since 1976;

(B) currently the coal lease acreage limit of 46,080 acres per State is less than the per-State Federal lease acreage limit for potash (96,000 acres) and oil and gas (246,080 acres);

(6) coal producers in Wyoming and Utah are operating mines on Federal leaseholds that contain total acreage close to the coal lease acreage ceiling;

(7) the same reasons that Congress cited in enacting increases for State lease acreage caps applicable in the case of other minerals—the advent of modern mine technology, changes in industry economics, greater global competition, and the need to conserve Federal resources—apply to coal;

(8) existing coal mines require additional lease acreage to avoid premature closure, but those mines cannot relinquish mined-out areas to lease new acreage because those areas are subject to 10-year reclamation plans, and the reclaimed acreage is counted against the State and national acreage limits;

(9) to enable them to make long-term business decisions affecting the type and amount

of additional infrastructure investments, coal producers need certainty that sufficient acreage of leasable coal will be available for mining in the future; and

(10) to maintain the vitality of the domestic coal industry and ensure the continued flow of valuable revenues to the Federal and State governments and of energy to the American public from coal production on Federal land, the Mineral Leasing Act should be amended to increase the acreage limitation for Federal coal leases.

SEC. 3. COAL MINING ON FEDERAL LAND.

Section 27(a) of the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 184(a)), is amended—

(1) by striking “(a)” and all that follows through “No person” and inserting “(a) COAL LEASES.—No person”;

(2) by striking “forty-six thousand and eighty acres” and inserting “75,000 acres”; and

(3) by striking “one hundred thousand acres” each place it appears and inserting “150,000 acres”.

THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2499) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Pennsylvania.

The bill (S. 2499) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2499

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE AND REINSTATEMENT OF LICENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project numbered 7041, the Commission shall, at the request of the licensee for the project, extend the period required for commencement of construction of the project until December 31, 2001.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) takes effect on the expiration of the period required for commencement of construction of the project described in subsection (a).

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—If the license for the project described in subsection (a) has expired before the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall reinstate the license effective as of the date of its expiration and extend the time required for commencement of construction as provided in subsection (a).

SAINT HELENA ISLAND NATIONAL SCENIC AREA ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 468) to establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment as follows:

(Omit the part in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic)

H.R. 468

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area Act”.